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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1905

## The First Step.

By a vote of six to two the subcom-  
mittee on annexation has decided to adopt  
the lines for Greater Richmond pro-  
posed by the Joint Committee on Pro-  
gress. The action of the subcommittee  
reflects not only its own capacity to ap-  
preciate and meet the existing needs and  
conditions of our city, but is also a high  
tribute to the vigorous campaign that  
has been waged for Greater Richmond  
by representative business associations.

On December 8, 1904, there was pub-  
lished in The Times-Dispatch a map,  
which had been adopted by the Civic Im-  
provement League for the extension of  
Richmond's limits. These lines have been  
recommended by the subcommittee prac-  
tically without change, so far as this side  
of the James is concerned. For a long  
time previously the Chamber of Com-  
merce had been urging an extension  
of our corporation borders, and it was  
very largely due to the influence and ef-  
forts of the Chamber of Commerce in  
seconding Colonel George Wayne Ander-  
son that the present Anderson bill be-  
came a law.

It should always be borne in mind that  
the Anderson bill was enacted only after  
a tedious and hard fight, and that under  
its provisions the expediency and justice  
of annexation are removed from the pic-  
tures, log-rolling legislation and dangers  
of personal and selfish interests.

In December, 1904, the Travelers' Pro-  
tective Association held a meeting for  
Greater Richmond, as a result of which  
the Joint Committee on Progress came  
into active existence. Behind all these  
organizations lay the power of the peo-  
ple, who needed and demanded more  
room. It was obvious that we were suf-  
fering terribly from overcrowding and the  
various organizations, by their mass  
meetings, aroused the people to the press-  
ing necessities of the situation and helped  
clear the way for the broad-minded  
action of the subcommittee on annexa-  
tion. The same spirit of aggressive pro-  
gress can make Richmond the greatest  
manufacturing center in the South. It  
cannot be stated too often that Richmond  
must offer sites to manufacturers and  
homes to workmen on advantageous  
terms.

There is no need for either factories  
or homes to be outside the city limits if  
we do it fairly and sensibly taxed.

We do not need and should never adopt  
any system of free sites or cut rate taxes.  
All that is necessary is to make fair  
assessments and then tax every one alike.  
On these terms Richmond can compete  
with the world.

It is alleged by outsiders that Rich-  
mond, despite her growth in wealth,  
business and manufactures, is a city di-  
vided against itself. Such critics say  
we are a community which has no public  
spirit, no civic pride and no co-opera-  
tion. The answer to such charges is the  
magnificent work done in the last three  
weeks by men who were actuated solely  
by a desire to better the condition of  
their fellow-citizens. No one who at-  
tended the various mass meetings held  
in the interest of Greater Richmond  
and saw the citizens of all walks of life  
who had come to testify by their pres-  
ence their belief in a great future for  
our city could doubt that Richmond had  
in her borders the men that make cities  
great and powerful and enduring.

The spirit of co-operation in Richmond  
for public ends is not developed as it  
can and will be, but when the business  
men and the Council of a city work to-  
gether, that city must progress rapidly  
and securely.

Richmond has taken the first step, and  
to make the future all that we can desire  
only needs that the same co-operation be  
maintained.

## Give Us a Separate Primary.

"Is the Democratic Central Committee  
of this city," asks the News Leader, "de-  
termined to force on the people the trou-  
ble and expense of two primary elections  
simply because it has the power to do  
so, or has it some reason?"

It seems to us that the committee has  
abundant reason for holding two primaries  
instead of one, and as for the trouble and  
expense, it is a sufficient answer to say  
that the expense of the primary is borne  
by the candidates themselves and the peo-  
ple have no trouble except that of go-  
ing to the polls and voting. As the candi-  
date pay the expense their wishes  
should be not only considered, but con-  
ceded by the committee, unless there be  
some very good reason to the contrary.

But altogether apart from the candi-  
date and their wishes it is clearly in the

interest of local government that our local  
primary should be held separate and apart  
from the State primary, and that State  
issues and State contests should in no  
way be involved in the Richmond elec-  
tion. The News Leader itself gives a  
striking argument in favor of this separa-  
tion. It says that there is a strong dispo-  
sition on the part of Democrats in Rich-  
mond and in many parts of the State to  
keep out of the primary because they  
fear that Judge Mann will be the Demo-  
cratic nominee for Governor and do not  
wish to bind themselves to vote for him  
in case he is nominated. If that be the  
case, it is all the more imperative that  
we should have a separate primary for  
our local contest, which all local Demo-  
crats may enter without making embar-  
rassing pledges as to State candidates.

"It is easy to understand," admits our  
contemporary, "that candidates for minor  
places dislike the idea of being embar-  
rased and probably injured by a light  
vote resulting from these conditions. The  
double primary will do no good in that  
respect, however. Voters in both pri-  
maries ought to be and we suppose will  
be compelled to take the pledge to sup-  
port all the Democratic nominees. There-  
fore, a man will be bound if he votes at  
any primary."

That is an assumption and an unwar-  
ranted assumption, on the part of the  
News Leader, why should Democrats in a  
local primary be compelled to pledge them-  
selves to support the nominee of the  
State primary? The primary plan adopted  
by the State Convention in 1904 does  
not require it. That plan provides that  
"county and city committees shall have  
the direction and regulation of pri-  
maries held for the nomination of candi-  
dates for the House of Delegates, county  
and city offices, respectively." But if  
the city primary and the State primary  
be held on the same day, all who vote in  
the primary will bind themselves to vote  
for all the nominees of the party in the  
ensuing general election.

"There is every argument in favor of the  
double primary. We of Richmond should  
settle our own affairs without entangling  
ourselves in State complications. The  
State primary must be held at some time  
between August 8th and September 8th,  
and at that time many Richmonders are  
absent. But even if all should be here,  
if the State and city primaries are held  
as one, the greater contest will over-  
shadow the lesser. There will be all sorts  
of trading and local candidates will in  
all probability be sacrificed for State candi-  
dates.

From the standpoint of the people we  
cannot see no objection to two primaries,  
save some little inconvenience. The ar-  
guments in favor of a separate primary  
for the choice of city candidates are, to  
our mind, overwhelming.

## Swanson's Record.

A correspondent writes to know at  
what time Mr. Swanson went to Europe  
in 1901; how long he remained away, and  
whether or not he took part in the cam-  
paign which followed.

Mr. Swanson made a gallant fight for  
the Democratic nomination, but when he  
was defeated in the Norfolk Convention  
he quit fighting, and, like a true and  
loyal Democrat, pledged his cordial sup-  
port to the ticket which was then and  
there nominated. The Richmond Times  
took occasion to say that Mr. Swanson's  
speech in that convention was a model  
of good taste and good temper, and elo-  
quent in its manifest sincerity. "We  
cannot withhold the expression of our  
compliments and best wishes to the de-  
feated candidate," said The Times.

"Swanson is stronger at the close of the  
campaign than he was at the beginning,  
and he has lost nothing except the nomi-  
nation. He is a young man, and for  
that he can well afford to wait. If he  
lives long enough and continues to con-  
duct himself as he has done throughout  
this campaign, he will sooner or later  
be Governor of the Commonwealth of  
Virginia."

Immediately after the convention Mr.  
Swanson went to Europe during August  
for a much needed rest, and remained  
away about six weeks; but returned in  
time to do service in the campaign, and  
did perform valuable service for the  
Democratic ticket. There was no infor-  
mation from any source that Swanson  
was sulking or shirking. He took his  
defeat like a man, and The Times was  
right in saying that he was stronger at  
the close of the campaign than he was  
at the beginning.

The Times-Dispatch has no candidate  
for the nomination, and we are saying  
this not in the interest of Mr. Swanson's  
candidacy, but in the interest of fair play.

## Kuropatkin.

Alexei Nicholaievitch Kuropatkin, gen-  
eral of infantry since 1890, A. A. Kuropat-  
kin, Emperor's aide, attached to the gen-  
eral staff of army; minister of war of the  
Russian Empire since 1895. Born 17  
March, 1848; nobleman of government  
Pskov; married; has one son. Education:  
after having finished the courses of the  
1 Corps of cadets and of the 1 Military  
School, Emperor Paul I. ended with the  
diploma of the first category at the  
Academy of the general staff of army,  
Emperor Nicholas I.; member of honor at  
the academies; of the general staff of  
army, Emperor Nicholas I.; of engineer-  
jurisprudence, Emperor Alexander II.; of  
artillery, Grand Duke Michael, and at the  
Imperial Academy of Military Medicine,  
officer since 1888; attached to the general  
staff of army since the year 1871; pro-  
moted to the rank of colonel in 1874; major  
general, 1882; lieutenant general, 1890; sent  
to foreign countries for scientific purposes,  
1874-75; officer of the general staff of army,  
Turkistan, 1876-77; Bulgaria, 1877-78;  
chief of the Asiatic bureau of the  
main staff of army, 1878-79; assistant pro-  
fessor of military statistics at the Acad-  
emy of the general staff of army, Emperor  
Nicholas I.; commander of the 11th Bri-  
gade, Turkistan, 1879-83; general for treat-  
ing the questions of strategy at the main  
staff of army, 1883-90; Governor of the  
Trans-Kaspian District and commander of  
the troops of this district, 1890-98; head  
of the ministry of war, 1898; served in Turke-  
stan against Buchar, 1867-68; in Al-  
geria, in the expedition of French troops,  
1874; in Turkistan against Bokand, 1876;  
in the expedition of French troops, 1877-78;  
in Middle Asia against Akhal-Tekes, 1880-81,  
where he commanded the main detach-  
ment and stormed Geok-Tape (twice  
wounded); received the order of St. Stan-  
islaus of the third class with swords and  
knots; the order of St. Anne of the third  
class with swords and knot; the rank of  
lieutenant, 1869; the rank of second cap-  
tain, 1870; the rank of captain and the  
order of St. George's of the fourth class,  
1872; the order of St. Vladimir of the  
fourth class with swords and knot; the  
rank of lieutenant colonel, the order of St.  
Stanislaus of the second class with swords  
and "the golden arm," 1877; the rank of  
colonel and the order of St. Anne of the  
second class with swords, 1878; the order  
of St. Vladimir of the third class with  
swords, 1879; the order of St. George's of  
the third class, 1881; the rank of major  
general, 1882; the orders of St. Stanislaus  
and St. Anne of the first class, of St.  
Vladimir of the second class, the order  
of the white eagle and St. Alexander  
Nevsky; (French) Legion d'honneur,  
grande croix, grand croix d'officier, croix  
de commandeur et croix de chevalier;  
(Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the Crown of the  
Venda; (Serbian) cross of officer of the  
order Takeva, and the golden medal for  
courage; (Roumania), the great cross of  
the order of St. Michael and the Iron cross;  
(Montenegro), the golden medal "for  
courage" and the order of Daniel of the  
first class; (Persian), the image of the  
sun with diamonds and the golden ribbon  
with knot, and the order of Lion and  
Sun of the second class; (Buchar), the  
orders of Takerder Balla, of the crown  
and of the Star of the first class with  
diamonds; (Tunisia), the great cross of of-  
ficer of the order Nishan Tahlikhar;  
(Japan), the order of the Rising Sun of  
the first class.

Publications: Algeria, 1877; Kashgaria;  
gold medal of Imperial Russian Geographi-  
cal Society, 1879; the Operations of the  
Troops of General Skobelev. During the  
War of Russia with the Turks, 1877-78,  
1883; the Blockade of Plevna, 1885; the  
Crossing of the Balkan by the Detachment  
of General Skobelev and the battle near  
the Village Shihovo the 25th December,  
1877, 1890; the Conquest of Turkomania  
and the Expedition against the Akhal-Tekes  
the years 1880-82 with the Description of  
the battles in the Middle Asia from the  
year 1880 till the year 1880, 1880.

Such is the brief sketch of the famous  
Russian general as given in the foreign  
edition of "Who's Who."

tain, 1870; the rank of captain and the  
order of St. George's of the fourth class,  
1872; the order of St. Vladimir of the  
fourth class with swords and knot; the  
rank of lieutenant colonel, the order of St.  
Stanislaus of the second class with swords  
and "the golden arm," 1877; the rank of  
colonel and the order of St. Anne of the  
second class with swords, 1878; the order  
of St. Vladimir of the third class with  
swords, 1879; the order of St. George's of  
the third class, 1881; the rank of major  
general, 1882; the orders of St. Stanislaus  
and St. Anne of the first class, of St.  
Vladimir of the second class, the order  
of the white eagle and St. Alexander  
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courage; (Roumania), the great cross of  
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(Montenegro), the golden medal "for  
courage" and the order of Daniel of the  
first class; (Persian), the image of the  
sun with diamonds and the golden ribbon  
with knot, and the order of Lion and  
Sun of the second class; (Buchar), the  
orders of Takerder Balla, of the crown  
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the battles in the Middle Asia from the  
year 1880 till the year 1880, 1880.

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Russian general as given in the foreign  
edition of "Who's Who."

## An Unwelcome Visitor.

A cancer hospital proposes to locate in  
the West End, near Main and Vine  
Streets, and the residents of that section  
are naturally much troubled about and  
are going to ask the judge of the court  
to prohibit it. If located there the hos-  
pital will be within a block of the West  
End school of Richmond, and the teach-  
ers and patrons of that school are great-  
ly distressed. It would be an awful thing  
to have such an institution within a  
stone's throw of one of the largest of the  
city schools.

Fellow citizens of Richmond, don't you  
see from this how necessary it is for  
us to extend our boundaries, so as to con-  
trol the situation in the building dis-  
tricts of the suburbs?

## A Knight Unmasked.

We have received from the editor of  
the Saturday Globe, of Ulster, N. Y., the  
following considerable note:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—We note in a recent issue of your  
paper an extract published in the Globe  
and your expressed desire to learn what  
the tribute to the South appeared. Per-  
mit me to say it was in the Cincinnati  
Enquirer, either March 8th or March 12th.  
Yours truly,  
FRED. G. RENSWIG.

We thank our Ulster contemporary for  
its information, and we salute the chival-  
rous knight of the Cincinnati Enquirer,  
who paid such a noble tribute to the Con-  
federate heroes.

The Montgomery Advertiser claims that  
electric cars were running in that town  
eighteen months before they were started  
in Richmond, and the latter city claims  
to have had the "first electric car line  
in the country." Both wrong; the first  
successful and permanently operated  
electric car line in the South was put  
in operation in this city on Oak Street  
through Highland Park to the city limits.  
Other experimental cars had been run  
elsewhere by electric motors, but we are  
satisfied the first permanent trolley sys-  
tem was established here—Chattanooga  
Times.

Let others come forward. Claim every-  
thing, esteemed contemporaries. But we  
stand by the International Encyclopedia,  
and that authority says: "From 1880 to  
1888, a number of experimental electric  
roads were constructed, but the first  
electric railway in its modern form was  
opened in Richmond, Va., February 1,  
1888."

Many experts believe that if the worst  
comes to the worst, France and the  
United States, by joining forces and act-  
ing in concert, could put up quite a re-  
spectable defense against Mr. Castro, of  
Caracas.

It is rumored that Rojstevsky is un-  
der orders to keep out of the way of  
Togo's fleet. It is not generally believed  
that the famous "fishing" admiral is  
likely to act in defiance of those orders.

Pierre Loti, the French novelist, has  
been elected president of the Bordeaux  
Cat Show. New York has a cat show,  
too, but has so far neglected to call Mr.  
Thompson-Beton to the presidency.

The report that a French village is  
threatened by a moving mountain seems  
to suggest that Mahomet might have had  
his way in the historic incident, if he  
had only insisted on it.

The Venezuelan war cloud is not re-  
garded in Washington as sufficiently  
threatening to interfere with Mr. Roose-  
velt's designs on the wild beasts of the  
Rockies.

The alleged discovery that influenza  
travels by fast trains will probably not  
lead to increased patronage of the ac-  
commodation.

Japan seems able to float a good sized  
loan without any cumbersome stipu-  
lations as to suing for peace.

Nature and the queens of fashion are  
agreed this spring. Green is the prevail-  
ing color.

Texas farmers are not worrying about  
the boll weevil. They rather regard it as  
a ally.

A smoker's sore tongue  
and mouth are relieved by  
cleansing the teeth with  
**SOZODONT**  
Liquid, Powder or Paste.  
ASK YOUR DENTIST



**The Cluett Coat Shirt**  
is adapted to any figure, and goes  
on and comes off like a coat.  
Extensive variety of colored  
fabrics—colors fast.  
\$1.50 and more  
CLUETT, PEARSON & CO.,  
Makers of Cluett and Arrow Collars.

## QUERIES AND .....ANSWERS

### Selling Medicines.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Does a person selling patent medi-  
cine for a firm going from house to house  
require license? A SUBSCRIBER.

Yes.

### Home Courtesy.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Will you kindly answer, through  
your query column the following question:  
When a minister spends the night with  
a member, should he be invited to hold  
prayers before retiring, or should it be  
left optional with him? A SUBSCRIBER.

When the preacher spends the night at  
your house, it is becoming to invite him  
to hold family prayers.

### Setback.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Please answer in your Query Col-  
umns of Tuesday next following question:  
In playing set-back has a player a right  
to look over the tricks he has turned to  
see how he stands for "game," before the  
hand is completed? A SUBSCRIBER.

We should say not.

### A Scientific Question.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Why is the hand not burnt when  
pressed to the bottom of a vessel of  
boiling water? A SUBSCRIBER.

In general it will be burned if really  
"pressed" to the bottom of the vessel—  
that is, if the vessel is of metal, and  
free from any non-conducting coating,  
such as lampblack or soot.

### An Error Corrected.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—In regard to the Richmond-New  
Canton problem, published in yesterday's  
Times-Dispatch, it is not a fact that at  
the end of the fifty-seventh day, the man  
would be fifty-seven miles from Richmond  
or within three miles of New Canton;  
that is, if the vessel is of metal, and  
free from any non-conducting coating,  
such as lampblack or soot.

East Radford, Va.

Our correspondent is correct.

### Problem in Time.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Two times the time past midnight  
is equal to two-thirds of the time till  
noon. What time is it? C. W. N.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -y, \text{ or } -x = y \\ x &+ 3 = 12 \\ x &+ 2 = 13 \\ 5x &= 24 \\ x &= 4 \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: 48 m. past 4 A. M. or 3 A. M.

### Problem in Arithmetic.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Two times the time past midnight  
is 6-8 of a stock of goods was destroyed by  
fire; 3-5 of the remainder was damaged by  
water, and the undamaged goods were  
sold at cost for \$3,280; what part of the  
goods was sold? What was the cost of  
the entire stock? By answering you will  
oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

5 — destroyed by fire;  
8 — remainder;  
3 — damaged by water.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 8 \times 5 = 40 \\ 5 \times 25 = 125 \\ 8 \times 40 = 320 \\ \hline 524 \end{array}$$

Uninjured goods, — cost \$3,280; — cost  
\$1,760; — cost \$5,040.

Answer: — sold; whole cost, \$5,040.

### Thermometers.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—How is the extreme of cold pro-  
duced by which thermometers are gradu-  
ated to 35 degrees and 50 degrees and 60  
degrees below zero? A SUBSCRIBER.

The history of the successive steps by  
which the calibration of thermometers has  
been brought to its present degree of ac-  
curacy, covering in all a period of nearly  
three hundred years, is an interesting bit  
of reading. In this country thermome-  
ters makers graduate thermometers by  
introducing into the upper part of the in-  
strument a small portion of mercury,  
equal to the length of one degree at a  
standard temperature. The stem is mark-  
ed at a point coinciding with each end of  
the mercury which is then slipped along  
in the bore of the stem and marked de-  
gree by degree to the bulb. In this way  
uniform volumes for each division of the  
scale are secured. The bulb is then filled,  
the air removed from the stem and the  
instrument sealed; subsequently it is test-  
ed and standardized, after which it is  
ready for use.

# DAMAGES DUE TO SAGINAW'S SINKING

Old Dominion Steamship Com-  
pany Asked to Pay Number  
ber of Claims.

## GETTING READY FOR GOMPERS

Newport News to Welcome Him.

One of the C. & O. Ele-  
vators Is Idle.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 28.—  
Evidence was heard here to-day before  
a commissioner in a number of damage  
suits brought as the result of the sink-  
ing of the Clyde liner Saginaw by the  
Old Dominion steamship Hamilton, two  
years ago. Many of the passengers on  
the Saginaw were from this city, Nor-  
folk and North Carolina points, and,  
as most of the claims made by their re-  
latives were small, it was decided to take  
the evidence here.

Among those attending the hearing are  
Commissioner H. W. Goodwin, A. Lee  
Everett, John B. McCarthy and Arthur  
L. Fullman, of New York; Howard M.  
Long, of Philadelphia; H. Putnam, of  
New York.

The Saginaw was a total loss, and  
therefore all of the damages have to be  
paid by the Old Dominion Steamship  
Company. Under the act of 1883 the limit  
of liability is \$200,000, and the claims  
aggregate more than that amount.

TO ENTERTAIN GOMPERS.  
Arrangements are being made in local  
labor circles to entertain Samuel P.  
Gompers, president of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor, who will be here to  
address a meeting at the Academy of  
Music on Sunday, April 8th. Mr. Gompers  
will be accompanied by George W. Dunn,  
president of the Bootmakers' and Iron  
Shipbuilders' Union.

On account of the decrease in business,  
the entire force at the Chesapeake and  
Ohio elevator, A. has been laid off until  
further notice. This is the first time  
have been shipped from here during the  
past few months, but it is said now  
that there will be practically none ship-  
ped until the latter part of May.

## ARRESTED BY HIS AUNT.

James Barrott, a well known young  
man, was arrested and locked up yes-  
terday afternoon upon a writ of ad re-  
spondendum. He gave bond for \$400 and  
was released to appear before the Cor-  
poration Court on the first day of the  
April term. It is said that Barrott re-  
cently inherited \$1,000 from his mother,  
and announced his intention of leaving  
the State. His aunt, Sarah A. Shield,  
claims that the young man has owed her  
\$300 for several years, and in order to  
prevent him from getting out of the  
jurisdiction of the State she had him  
arrested.

The first campaign speech-making took  
place last night, when the Workingmen's  
Democratic Club held a smoker and  
open meeting at its hall, No. 483 Hun-  
tington Avenue. Nearly all the local  
Democratic candidates for office were on  
hand and addressed the crowd. Attorney  
Hunter Boyd Gold, one of the seven  
candidates for the Legislature, announced  
that he had decided to withdraw from  
the race in favor of S. Otis Bland.

## THE FATHER RELENTED.

Nicholas Zaurdt, the eighteen-year-old  
boy who was arrested in Richmond last  
week to be held for the local authorities,  
was released in the Police Court to-day.  
The charge against the prisoner was  
brought by his father, who claimed that  
the young man stole \$3 and two pairs of  
shoes from him. The father appeared  
to-day and asked to be allowed to with-  
draw the charge. Justice Brown con-  
tinued the case indefinitely, stating that  
his final decision would depend upon the  
future behavior of the accused.